Missing Date

21 MAY 1872

REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,264.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

in the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 30	Leave Tuticorin	June 7
,, Rutnagherry*	,, 31	,, Colombo	,, 9
,, Vingorla*	,, 31	,, Galle	,, 4
,, Nagavapatam	June 1	,, Negapatam	,, 16
,, Mangalore*	,, 2	,, Madras	,, 17
,, Cannanore*	,, 3	,, Coconada	,, 18
,, Tellicherry*	,, 3	,, Visagapatam	,, 19
,, Calicut*	,, 4	,, Bimlipatam	,, 18
,, Beypore*	,, 4	,, Kopanlopre	,, 19
,, Narrakal	,, 5	,, False Point	,, 19
,, Cochin*	,, 5	Arrive CALCUTTA	,, 21
,, Allepey*	,, 6		

During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Allepey. The Steamers however will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th May 1872, at noon.

	May 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	,, 24	Leave BUSSORAH	,, 12
Arrive Kurrachee	,, 29	,, Fao	,, 13
,, Guadur	,, 29	,, Bushire	,, 14
,, Muscat	,, 31	,, Linga	,, 17
,, Bunder Abbas	June 2	,, Bunder Abbas	,, 18
,, Linga	,, 4	,, Muscat	,, 20
,, Bushire	,, 6	,, Guadur	,, 23
,, Fao	,, 7	Leave Kurrachee	,, 24
Arrive BUSSORAH	,, 9	Arrive BOMBAY	,, 28

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from Bombay to Suez, will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE well known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for the undermentioned Ports, on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

RUTNAGHERRY.	VINGORLA.
JEYPAPORE.	GOA (PANJIM.)
MALWAN.	CARWAR.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Manager, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 5TH JUNE.

THE fine new Screw Steamer St. GEORGE, Captain J. Harwood, will sail as above. She has excellent accommodation for a few first-class Passengers.

FARES TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500 } Excluding Li
Ditto SUEZ.....,, 300 } quors.

Apply to

KING & Co.,
Agents, s.s. St. George.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 23RD MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 23rd May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with sixteen Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamer from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JULY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship MARS, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

Captain Homan will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Homan, Ship Mars.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF."
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

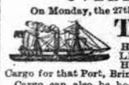
"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons, and 60 H.P.) Captain A. Paynes, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1 646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 31st May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Mail Phaeton or Wagonette, with a pair of Grey Horses and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Porcelain and Glassware, Brougham and Horse, &c., at Malabar Hill, No. 58, next door to C. I. Mayhew, Esq.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TODAY, the 21st instant, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the handsome and valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Porcelain, and Glassware, &c., &c., of the late A. F. Shepherd, Esq., the same comprising plated tea set, candlesticks, cruet stand, fruit dis es with plates, ice pitcher, curry dishes, waiter, claret jug, bottle stand, liquor frames, mufflneers, white and green painted dessert, white and blue dinner and breakfast sets, trays, a mahogany case containing spoons, forks, and knives, blackwood carved sofa, couches, drawing-room chairs, pier, circular and writing tables, whatnots, sheffonier, Sideboard, bookshelves, dining tables, easy and arm chairs, hanging and table argand lamps, Brussels carpet, table covers hatstand, flower vases, books, brass bedstead, mahogany dressing glass, chest of drawers, wardrobes, gown, dressing and washing tab e, screens, towel horses, clothes basket, gown presses, camp cot, medicine chest, bathing tube, commodes, cot rugs, dispense cupboards and tables, filter, copper u ensils, &c., &c.

1 Brougham.
1 Horse.
3 Dogs.
2 Monkeys.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Mazagon, near Her Majesty's Dockyard.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May 1872, at 3 P.M., the undermentioned property under the powers contained in an Indenture of Mortgage of the 24th August 1869, executed by Byramjee Framjee Haival, Administrator of the estate and effects of Framjee Nowrojee Hoshang.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Dyson as a monthly tenant, and the newly-built range of 3 compartmented native out-houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 2165 square yards, be the same little more or l ss, and situate, lying and being at Nowjbur in Mazagon near Her Majesty's Dockyard, without the Fort of Bombay, and situate in the registration sub-district of Mazagon and bounded as follows: (that is to say, on or towards the north partly bounded by the property of Jewaz Balloo, and now by the property of Hormusji Broker, and partly formerly by the sea and now by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the south partly formerly by the properties of Surra Dadoo, Fagoo Jeovanji, and Bhasker Dhackji, and now by the properties of Collee Mungul Bagoo, Haroo Ruttonji Bhownagree, and Coles, Mahadoo Goolah, and partly by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the east formerly by the sea, and now by the Government vacant ground, and on or towards the west by a public road, called the Coppersmith's Street Road, and assessed by the Collector of A ssesment under No. 5, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 179, 180, and 181.

For condition of sale and furt her particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 50, Gra ham's building Fort,

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Solicitors for Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistry, the Mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1872.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—The Advertiser, who has a large connection, and does a large and profitable BUSINESS, with the NATIVE CHIEFS of RAJPOOTANA, wishes a RESIDENT PARTNER in Bombay for PURCHASING and FORWARDING GOODS. Address A. B. C., with particulars, Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

TO LET.

ALBION PLACE, PARELL ROAD.

THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water:—

Single sets of Rooms including separate Bath and Cookroom.	Ground Floor ..... Rs. 25 First Floor ..... ,, 35 Top Floor ..... ,, 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Monsiox, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 25th May, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamer.		Up Steamer.	
Leave BOMBAY	...Saturday.	Leave COCHIN	...Friday.
,, Ratnaghery	..Sunday.	,, Beypore	...Saturday.
,, Vingoria	...do.	,, Calicut	...do.
,, Goa	...Monday.	,, Tellicherry	...Sunday.
,, Carwar	...do.	,, Cannanore	...do.
,, Mangalore	...Tuesday.	,, Mangalore	...Monday.
,, Cannanore	...Wednesday	,, Carwar	...Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	...do.	,, Goa	...do.
,, Calicut	...do.	,, Vingorla	...do.
,, Beypore	...do.	,, Ratnaghery	...Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN	...Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY	...Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

S.S. WALAMO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—PASSENGERS are requested to be on board before 10 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

Will give a Performance in English as usual,

IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY, ON THURSDAY, 23RD MAY 1872,

When the following three Pieces will be represented, with appropriate Scenery, Dresses, &c.,

HUNTING A TURTLE.
THE SMOKED MISER.
OUR NEW MAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved)	...Rs. 4	Stalls	...Rs. 2
,, (Unreserved)	,, 3	Gallery	,, 1-8
Pit	...Re. 1		

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance commencing at 9 precisely.

Reserved Seats to be had at SOUNDY'S. Other Tickets at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

WE have authorized Mr. LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY to sign our Firm during the absence of our Mr. WILLIAM LAKE FULCHER.

STENHOUSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1872.

FARM OF MUNICIPAL TOLLS AND TAXES, AHMEDABAD, FROM 1st JULY 1872 TO 31st MARCH 1873.

TENDERS will be received for the above, up to the 14th June 1872, by the Undersigned.

2. The particulars on application to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Municipality.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any tender.

W. R. PRATT,
President Municipal Fund Committee.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH MAY 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72				176,618 6 6
Duties	16,03,399	59,853 7 6	40,825 8 7	637,477 0 1
Duties—Town	4,33,695	20,999 8 6	10,228 1 1	220,220 9 7
Do. Tobacco	1,25,000	51,490 0 0	4,000 0 0	55,490 0 0
Do. Liquor	1,25,000	36,843 8 0	16 0 0	36,859 8 0
Conveyances Lic	8,091	4,412 12 0	.....	4,412 12 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,52,000	71,291 4 0	6,332 0 0	77,623 4 0
Market Fees	2,00,000	68,545 10 10	2,689 11 9	71,235 6 7
Halalcore Cess	2,14,738	67,999 12 8	13,464 15 4	81,464 12 0
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Workshops	.....	35,647 3 3	503 12 6	36,150 15 9
Debt	15,00,000	1500000 0 0	.....	1500,000 0 0
Deposits	.....	778,1 0 5	5,198 0 8	783,298 1 1
Advances	.....	24,605 6 1	133 1 11	24,738 8 0
Miscel.—Fines	15,000	2,739 8 3	191 0 0	2,930 8 3
Do. Receipts	19,00,000	11,625 2 6	28 0 10	11,653 3 4
Do. Fees	55,386	24,497 5 5	3,309 8 0	27,806 13 5
Do. Savings	.....	1,162 8 3	4 0 2	1,166 8 5
Lad Y's Asscts	.....	10,972 4 0	.....	10,972 4 0
Total Rs.	45,66,729	2898893 15 8	86,917 9 10	2895718 9 6
Grand Total Rs.				3072386 15 6

Disbursements.				
Superintendence	1,34,95	44,196 13 11	569 0 0	44,756 13 11
Assessment	55	582 21,837 12 8	.....	21,837 12 8
Collection Dept.	56,393	22,332 12 0	128 2 5	22,460 14 5
Police Account	3,54,984	144,914 10 0	.....	144,914 10 0
Health Dept.	7,84,728	27474 10 10	25,105 15 6	2,99,580 10 4
Public Works—				
Establishment	36,780	29,985 10 4	7 11 0	29,993 5 4
Lighting ...	14,000	175 7 6	.....	175 7 6
Imprt. of Stores	15,079	83,193 7 2	23 0 6	83,216 7 8
Water Works.	75,094	9,071 12 4	9,423 8 6	18,495 4 10
Drainage	2,78,824	10,476 11 6	25 0 0	10,501 11 6
Vic. Gardens	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Workshops	.....	24,020 8 4	1,334 8 11	25,355 1 3
Debt	6,02,130	250441 3 6	.....	250441 3 6
Education	8,500	7,293 4 0	.....	7,293 4 0
Deposi's	.....	48,975 3 11	3,395 3 4	51,470 7 3
Advances	.....	2,175 9 2	1,715 0 0	23,890 9 2
Plant & Stores	15,079	693 14 6	.....	693 14 6
Miscellaneous	.....	10,412 13,868 0 0	*123 5 4	13,744 10 8
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1467510 8 9	168 12 9	1467679 5 6
Total Rs.	30,72,379	2604164 4 6	41,763 9 1	2645,927 13 7
Balance on 18th May 1872				426,409 1 11
Grand Total Rs.				3072,336 15 6

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. T. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thor ughly educat d Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of an infusion from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable principles are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possesses by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing veg table substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into the composition; and it is owing to the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumors,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excess ve use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above d sease, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of c ses will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or d seased matter set free in the syste m by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way f cilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT

Messrs. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
of superior quality.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250			3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH"	do.	,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE"	do.	,, 100	1 6	1 8
Do.	do.	,, 250	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND
Cash Rs. 3, Credit Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £2 5s.; £4 4s. Gold Pieces, plated with Gold, £6 6s., £8 8s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and he late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail,

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
198, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.
"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Wm. Muir White's
GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the
INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
as a
G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Admission.....ONE RUPEE.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT,
(Near the Agra Bank, Limited.)
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they *must* even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the Investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. VINAY, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COURY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, April, 1872.

[*From "Bombay Government Gazette," of 16th May*, 1872.]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives Notice that his Accounts with the Firm of Messrs. WALLACE & Co., Bombay (of which he was a Partner), were finally settled on the 30th April 1872. This with reference to Adv rtisement and Circular dated Bombay the 2nd August 1869.

Further, that the Accounts in which the said Firm of WALLACE & Co., and the undersigned (while in Liverpool) were jointly interested, were likewise finally settled on the aforesaid 30th April 1872.

Also, that the several Powers of Attorney granted by the undersigned between the 1st January 1863 and the 31st July 1869 have now been absolutely revoked.

JAMES BOGIE.

Nesbit Row, Fort, Bombay, 15th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES FORBES JACKSON, late of Mahogany Vale, in the Parish of Andrew, and County of Cornwall, in the Island of Jamaica, formerly of the Bombay Li ht Cavalry, and l te a Major-General retired from Her Majesty's Indian Army, Bachelor, died on the 7th day of August 1870 at Mahogany Vale, in Jamaica, aforesaid, and Letters of Administration (with an ex emplification of Probate of the Last Will and Testament and Codicils annexed) of his Estate and Effects were on the 21st day of March 1872 granted by the Court of Judicature at Bombay to FREDERICK THOMAS ATKINS, Esquire, the officiating Manager of the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay, as Attorney to Henry Charles Ilex Fleming Jenkin and Frederick Gwynn, the Executors named in the said Will. All persons having any claim against the Es ate of the said Charles Forbes Jackson are hereby required to send in parti ulars of their Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof to the said Frederick Thomas Atkins, at the Office of the Agra Bank (Limited), in Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period he will remit the Assets of the Estate of the said Charles Forbes Jackson, deceased, to the Executors in England, and no claims will be enquired into subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 29th day of April 1872.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Head Office—133, West George Street, Glasgow.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Alexander Crum, Esq., of Thornliebank.

H. E. Crum Ewing, Junr., Esq., of Strathleven.
Richard Kidston, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.
Hugh Brown, Esq., Manufacturer, Glasgow.
James King Younger, of Campsie, Esq., Glasgow.
James Kirkland, Esq., Corn Merchant, Glasgow.
Charles Randolph, Esq., Shipbuilder, Glasgow.
John Moffat, Esq., Ardrossan.
D. S. Cargill,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON,

MARKET quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	770
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	140
50,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks ..	6 months' sight ..	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d. to 3/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16.
Do.	10 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ to 99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do....	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	211½
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch...	16-12 to 16-13
AustralianGold .. 100 touch....	16-12
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	..112½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	..104½
Four per cent	..101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	..106⅝
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-97	.. 109½
15 years' Debenture Loans	..109½
10 years' do. do.	..105
5 years' do. do.	..103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	..112
Do Do. Market Rate	..112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ..	.. 92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	.. 92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. 87	

CALCUTTA.—16TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents., at Rs. 102.
5½ per cents., at Rs. 113-2.

In shares—
Bank of Bengal shares, in the forenoon and during the day the market was brisk, and considerable purchases were made at Rs. 1,510 and 1,515, and some at Rs. 1,520; towards the evening prices fell, but no business reported.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 104.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 20th May compared with the statement issued on 11th May:—

LIABILITIES.	11th May.	20th May.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, paid .. .. Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do., of Rs. 100 do. 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	402,23,661	332,64,029
Do. do. do. at Branches.	20,75,207	18,33,975
Other Deposits	227,98,766	188,57,747
Post Bills	45,784	45,784
Cash Credits, undrawn	9,45,496	10,44,995
	Rs. 725,91,914	615,46,523
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	70,30,142	65,86,637
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	50,87,368	50,80,372
Loans, on Security of do do.	10,66,006	9,52,249
Current Accounts overdrawn	7,692	5,298
Bills Discounted	124,97,294	111,95,331
Stamps	6,676	6,901
Dead Stock .. .. .. Rs. 4,93,113		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,38,063	4,38,113
Bullion	23,96,344	22,36,383
Cash Balances with Correspondents ..	8,00,776	8,91,909
Cash and Currency Notes	432,61,523	311,44,080
	Rs. 725,91,914	615,46,523

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 20th April 1872.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
KHAMGAUM.		
Passengers	91 2 5	56
Goods	366 4 1	56
Electric Telegraph	2 1 1	0
Total...	459 7 7	112
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	104 0 11	28
Goods	320 12 5	68
Electric Telegraph	0 14 8	0
	425 12 0	96

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH MAY.

London ..	Cotton .. .. .. Cases .. .. .. Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton .. .. Wooden Ships „ .. .. Myrabolns & Coir bdls .. Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. £2 5s. 0d. £1 10s. 0d. £1 10s. 0d.
Havre ..	Cotton .. .. .. Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton .. .. Opium .. .. Sailing Ships	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay	.. ..	Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	India (s)	Turner	Bussorah, May 2.
	Courier de Bombay ..	Naud	Bordeaux, Nov. 19.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, May 16.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	China, &c.
	Sultan (s)	Kead	Liverpool via Cowar

The following vessels were entered out for leaving yesterday:—
Steamer Oriflamme, to Liverpool.
Steamer Taptee, to Malabar Point.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May		
16	Lord Clive (s)	London.
17	Humboldt	Pondicherry.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 20th May, 5-45 A.M.—French mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

TRINCOMALEE, 20th May, 2 P.M.—H. M. S. Glasgow from Bombay arrived yesterday.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 23s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

May.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded = 100)	Rain fallen on day following that to which the observations refer.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 P.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			In.	O		
15	29·841	82·2	73·8	72·8	71·0	27	89·4	79·0	WNW., NW., N. NW., WNW., NW.	280
14	·836	83·4	77·1	74·8	·705	39	88·6	79·0	NNW., NNE, NNW., WNW., W. WNW., NW.	297
15	·823	83·3	77·0	74·8	·713	40	89·4	80·0	NNW., NNE, WSW., W. WNW., WNW., NW.	206
16	·804	83·6	75·9	72·9	·706	37	89·2	79·6	SSW., WSW., WSW., SW., WSW.	237
17	·770	83·9	76·2	73·2	·709	37	89·2	79·8	SW.	231
18	·791	84·0	77·4	74·7	·726	34	90·4	80·1	SW., WSW.	227

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme, 5 cases soup, The Great E. S. & W. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mars, 2,400 plates spelter, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 4 cases umbrellas, Mahomed Fatta.

British Statesman, 1,703 plates spelter and 50 cases copper sheets, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 8 packages iron rails, Tyebjee Adamjee; 200 bars red lead, Rahimtoola Cadumbhoy; 10 cases hardware, Meeyabhoy Moosabhoy; 10 cases sauterne, 38 cases chublis, 9 cases brandy, Payne & Co.; 20 boxes tin plates, Ebrahimjee Noorbhoy.

Krishna (s), 20 bales printing paper and one case books, Bhicoo Sanba & Co.; 100 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Allibhoy; 285 packages iron rails, 30 packages iron wire, and 49 packages hardware, Tyebjee Adamjee; 20 drums turpentine, Jewabhoy Heptoola.

Waltair (s), 15 cases candles, Cassum Abdool Rehaim; 6 case tobacco, Essoofally Rassoojee; 1,267 bundles hoop iron, Nusserwanjee Heerjeebhoy.

Oscar (s), 5 cases medicine, Dhunjee Mooljee; 6 cases hardware, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, The New Bank of Bombay; 100 cases Geneva and 19 cases oilmanstores, A. A. Fernandes.

Jumna, 15 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 20 packages paint of sorts, Nuserally Tybally & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Dacres, 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Jetha Purshotum.

Daniel Rankin, 1,500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Walamo (s), 25 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 79 bales cotton, Manockbhoy Luckmidas; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 46 bales ——, Luckmedas Vithaldass; 20 bales cotton, Jawaramal Hemraz; 100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 103 bales wool, Nursee Khatow; 36 bales wool, Heranund Kheldass; 410 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 4 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 11 bales cotton, Remington & Co., 4,000 bundles coir yarn, Thackersy Keetsee; 150 bales hemp and 150 bundles coir yarn, Heerchund Cursonjee; 100 bales rags and 7 bales hemp, Damodor Ookerda; 13 cases olibanum and 61 cases gum, Hajee Arab Ahmed.

Othello (s), 50 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo & Co.; 5 bales cotton, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.; 10 bales wool, Damodhur Mathooradass; 55 bales wool, Soonderdass Vajee; 74 bales wool and 26 bales cotton, Nursee Khatow; 18 bales wool, Meeranjee Valabdass & Co.; 10 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 46 bales cotton, Ramjee Poonja; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Bhowanbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Moorarjee Chotoors & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraz; 50 bales cotton, Cassiram Toolajaram.

St. George (s), 499 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 25 bales hides, Momed Ebram; 15 bales cotton, Corejee Ludha.

Ashgrove, 73 bales cotton, L. R. Booth; 250 bales cotton, Lalljee Inderjee.

Oriflamme, 100 cwts bones, Edward Bates & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Othello (s), 250 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.

Mirzapore (), 23 bales hides, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 25 bales hides, Momed Ebram & Co.; 8 bales hides, Goolamhusson Currimbhoy; 20 bales hides, W. Nicol & Co.; 9 bundles E. teeth, Khanjee Ramjee; 100 cases olibanum, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hossun & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Mirzapore (s), 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore (s), 50 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sandringham, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.; 36 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 7 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 6 bales hides, Abdul Rahim Joevabhoy; 75 bales cotton, Heerachund Capoorchund; 305 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Oscar (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mirzapore (s), 2 cases indigo, Abdool Cadur.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore (s), 1 box silver coins, value Rs. 4,200, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore (s), 10½ chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 55 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
1,00 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs.	4 13 0
500 „	„ „	40 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.	4 13 3
500 „	„ „	40 „ 39 „ 6½ lbs.	4 10 6
250 „	„ „	40 „ 39 „ 6 lbs.	4 8 6
500 „	„ „	40 „ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	5 10 6
300 „	„ „	50 „ 39 „ 10 lbs.	7 3 0
500 „	„ „	40 „ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	5 11 0
1,500 „	„ Maddapollams	32 „ 24 „ 3 lbs.	2 4 3

COTTON.

200 candies	New Dhollera,	15 days	...	Rs. 263
625 „	„ Do.	20 days	...	„ 264
50 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 264-66
200 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 264-65
75 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 262-64
50 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 263½
75 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 264½
250 „	„ Do.	15 days	...	„ 262-63
75 „	„ Do.	ready	...	„ 264½
50 „	„ Compta.	ready	...	„ 242-45
25 „	„ Broach, M. G.	ready	...	„ 272
25 „	„ Nariad,	ready	...	„ 243½
25 „	„ Cutch,	ready	...	„ 250

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—20TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 19th May, 11-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 28 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 19th May, 7-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th May, 9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 20th May, 5-10 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 29 minutes.

Via Amour, 8th May, 11-12 A.M. Time in transit, 361 hours 15 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 32	0 17
„ Galle	5 22	2 33
„ Kurrachee	0 40	0 3
„ Madras	2 15	0 2

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 20th May, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 87.

TUTICURIN, 20th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east south east, thermometer 85, barometer 29·865.

CARWAR, 20th May, 12 Noon.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 86, barometer 30·06.

MANGALORE, 20th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 90.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Gardiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

Porteous, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Moberly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

Lloyd, Captain, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Bigsby, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to England.

Leacock, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I., on private affairs, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Bombay, 18th May 1872.

So much of G. O. C. No. 18, 10th Jany last, clause II. as directs Capt. Holland to travel on duty at the public expense, is cancelled. That portion of G. O. C. No. 183, dated 9th March last, authorizing Capt. Jopp, S. C., to travel on duty at the public expense is cancelled.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make following appointment:—
12th Regt. N. I.—Lt. Col. E. L. Scott, S. C., Offg. Comdt. to be 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, vice Lt. Col. Piers, who vacates on exceeding two years' furlough.

Lt.-Col. Scott will continue to officiate as Comdt. until further orders.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that 2nd Capt. J. M. Douglas 4th Brig., has been appointed Adjt. to the 7th Brig. R. A., and he is directed to proceed to England accordingly.

Under instruction from the War Office, it is intimated that Lt. J. A. Gratton, 18th Brig. R. A., has been placed on temporary half pay, dated 11th April 1872.

Under instruction from the War Office, it is intimated that Lt. J. H Rossetor, 5th Bat. 9th Brig., has been transferred to C. Bat. 31st Brig. R. A.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 14th May 1872:—
Major M. R. Haig, S. C., Settlement Officer, Kurrachee.

The following Orders are confirmed:—
Dhoolia Station Order, dated 11th May 1872, appointing Lt. Watson, 17th N. I., Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. Tinling.
19th Foot—Regtl. Order, dated 23rd March 1872, directing Capt. Herchmer to act as Adjt. during the absence of Lt. and Adjt. Small on duty at Allahabad.
7th Regt. N. I.—Regtl Order, dated 12th May 1872, directing Capt. Yates to perform the duties of Adjt. in addition to his own, vice Capt. Cunningham proceeding on leave.
17th Regt N. I.—Regtal Order, dated 11th May 1872, directing Capt. Rowlandson to officiate as Qr. Mr. in addition to his own duties, vice Capt. Tinling proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
24th Foot (2nd Bat.)—Lt. G. J. S. Toler, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
40th Foot.—Lt. G. F. J. L. Russel and E. T. Dickson, to remain at Matheran, from 20th May to 1st June 1872, on medical certificate, in extension.
55th Foot.—Lt. W. H. Burke, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
67th Foot.—Surg. W. H. Harris, to England, per P. and O. steamer from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
17th Regt N. I.—Capt. J. L. Tinling, to Bombay, from 4 to 14 May to 2nd June 1872, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
21st Regt. N. I.—Lt. and Adjt. R. S. Simpson, to remain at Matheran, from 16th May to 14th June 1872, on medical certificate in extension.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, May 18.)

Mr. R. J. M. Pocock, Offg. Dist. Supt. of Police, Etah, has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. James Clarke, Depy. Collr. of Allygurh, has been granted three months' privilege leave, on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

Mr. David Thomas Roberts, Asst. Mag. and Collr., in charge of the Sub-Div. of Bulliah in the Ghazeepore Dist., has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th June.

Mr. Francis Otway Mayne, C.B., Commr. of Allahabad, has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th May 1872.

Mr. J. G. Thomas, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, to officiate as Dist. Supt., 7th Grade, Etah, during the absence of Mr. R. J. M. Pocock, or until further orders.

Dr. William Watson, M.D., Supdt. of Vaccination, Allahabad and Jhansie Divisions, to officiate as Sanv. Commr., N.-W. P., during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. Charles Planck, or until further orders.

Mr. William Thomas Martin, Asst. Mag. and Collr., Humeerpore, to officiate as Jt. Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade with effect from the date of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite's departure on privilege leave.

Mr. Charles Robertson, Offg. Depy. Supt. of the Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares, to officiate as Mag. and Collr. of Mirzapore, with effect from the 8th inst.

Mr. Horace Frederick D'Oyly Moule, Offg. Jt. Mag. and Depy. Collr., Mirzapore, to officiate as Depy. Supt. of the Domains of the Maharajah of Benares.

Mr. George Robert Carlisle Williams, Asst. Mag. and Collr., to officiate as Jt. Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Smith, Jt. Mag. and Depy. Collr., Ghazeepore, to the charge of the Bulliah Sub-Div., during the absence of Mr. Roberts, or until further orders.

Asst. Surg. John MacGregor, of the 3rd Sikh Inf. Regt., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, in the Mily. Deptt., to officiate as Civ. Surg. of Mynpoory during the absence on leave of Dr. Tyler.

Mr. Henry Robert Clarke, Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Agra, to officiate as Dist. and Session Judge, Mynpoory, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Richard Charles Oldfield.

Mr. George Henry Mildmay Ricketts, C.B., Dist. and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, to officiate as Commr. of the Allahabad Div., during the absence on leave of Mr. Francis Otway Mayne, C.B.

Mr. Archibald Reid Swiney Pollock, Mag. and Collr. of Mirzapore, to officiate as Dist. and Session Judge of Allahabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Ricketts.

From the 15th April 1872, the date on which Lt.-Col. G. A. Harrison, Dist. Supt. of Police, Boolundshuhur, made over charge of his office—

Capt. A. Olivant, 3rd Grade Dist. Supt of Police, to officiate in 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. B. Poppin, 4th Grade Dist. Supt. of Police, to officiate in the 3rd Grade.

Mr. Severin Alexander Campbell, 1st Grade Asst. Dist. Supdt of Police, to officiate, as 5th Grade Supt., Boolundshuhur.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CORKE—May 20th, at Upper Colaba, the wife of Mr. W. Corke, Master Attendant, of a son.

PEARSON—May 19th, the wife of Mr. W. Pearson, of the Preventive Service of the Custom House, Bombay, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BUTTERFIELD—May 14th, at Bellary, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. H. D. Theobald, Manager, Department of Public Works, 3rd Division, Mr. William Butterfield (of Bolarum) of the Commissioner's Office, Hyderabad, and latterly of H. H. the Nizam's P. P. Works, aged 50 years.

MOTTLEY—May 16th, at 4, Wood Street, Calcutta, Mary Louisa, wife of Surgeon Major Charles Mottley (Retired List), aged 48 years.

SNOW—May 13th, at Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, Louisa, the wife of Mr. W. B. Snow, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1872.

WE are sorry to learn that some of the principal native shareholders of the new Bank of Bombay are anxious to take what, looking back in the history of the old Bank of Bombay, we may call the first and fatal step on the downward course to which so many banking institutions are lured by a seemingly irresistible attraction. Every one is aware that the disasters of the old Bank may be traced to that passion for increasing the capital which as it were forced the Directors to embark in somewhat risky speculations in order to realise if possible as good a dividend on a large as they used to gain on a small capital The new Bank of Bombay has for the last five years been steered with admirable skill and care, so as to keep it in a straight course away from the shoals and rocks on which its predecessor was wrecked; and up to this time the Bank has prospered exceedingly with its capital of £600,000, paying regularly a dividend of 5 per cent and raising its reserve fund gradually to the sum required by its constitution. This last half year it has done even better than usual; and as, when the amount of the reserve is completed, the dividends may be expected greatly to exceed 5 per cent., the premium on the shares has risen as high as 50 per cent. Now comes the temptation. If the holders of existing shares can double the capital, allotting all the new shares amongst themselves, they may pocket a premium of perhaps 30 per cent., allowing for a fall when a larger number of shares are put in the market, on the new capital. We hope that the Government, whose business is the main support of the Bank, will interfere to prevent the native shareholders from carrying out this project, and thus beginning afresh a course of speculation of which the too probable end is indicated in the well known epitaph:—"I was well; I "would be better; and here I lie." The threat of a possible withdrawal of the Government business would be quite sufficient to check the agitation now going on, and to convince the shareholders that the wisest thing they can do is to keep their capital at its present low figure, and, if their profits are excessive, to strengthen the Bank by steadily increasing their reserve fund even above the limit prescribed by law.

THE nine days' wonder, the "Commissariat Reprimand Order," has virtually passed away. The taunts and the criticisms of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald on the conduct of certain of the accused officers have been changed almost into hosannahs of praise. Some of the impugned victims who without trial were exposed and gibbeted on the altar of public execration are now found to be good and true men, and the reason for this pleasing reversal of a terrible sentence has likewise been arrived at by that quick and ready power that enables certain would-be great men to convert right into wrong by a simple stroke of the pen, and then, turning topsy turvey all their own opinions, to veer round in a diametrically opposite direction, run tilt at their own decisions, and pronounce error to be almost right. But if the repeal of the offensive prejudgment, for it was neither logically nor sufficiently well weighed to rank as a judicial conclusion, is to end the matter as between some of the Commissariat officers and their Government, the time has surely arrived when the public may offer an opinion on the selection of officers for this great and expensive section of our military system. There is no more important a Department than that which sets in motion and feeds an army when in the field, and which provides and carries provisions to the barrack-door of the soldier when in cantonments. Real efficiency in an army depends on the regularity of the supply of carriage, beef, mutton, and bread—vulgar things perhaps for a Bond-street Guardsman to trouble his head about or to personally inspect, but absolutely necessary matters for a General Officer to enquire into. The public pay for these things, and often very dearly, and therefore in the selection of the officers of this Department they ought to have a voice. No man should be chosen unless he possesses experience and is of a certain standing.

The organization of the Indian Commissariat differs materially from the Home Establishment in many ways, and this, while it may be regretted, cannot be avoided. In England it is a separate and distinct service, and officers and men are specially educated for this branch of civil-military duty. At home, as a rule, its officers are well educated men, brought up to business and taught the art of buying and selling; keen at figures, and good judges of market values and price, they are fair matches for the cunning dealers and long-headed contractors with whom they are hourly brought in contact. These executive and valuable servants of the State have not been reared in luxury, nor are they versed in drawing-room etiquette. They are what Government intended them to be, honest, upright, hard-working gentlemen of a middle class standing in society, and they do not sigh for presentation at Court or ride well-bred horses in Rotten Row. The result is that the Commissariat Department in England is now a grand success, and, if war with its wide desolation should come upon us, we have a class of men who are well versed in trade operations, and thus the Government will go into the market on even terms with the brokers. But how stands the matter in India, in Bombay? The Commissariat Department has been for years a close borough; and none could enter its golden gates without great interest. In fact, it has been a kind of royal garden in which the *élite* of the service alone have been allowed to roam. Its officers were ever commissioned officers, and the only qualification for an appointment in it was that the applicant could talk a little Hindustani and have sufficient interest to get his services asked for. It was presumed, no doubt, that he could do a sum in arithmetic, and be able to find the price at a given rate of a pound of beef or a pint of porter. But beyond this standard few have been expected to pass. The time has come when the present system must end, and when this great Department must have men attached to it who are known to be officers of ability and weight. Interest must cease to guide in nomination, and gentlemen of conspicuous talent must henceforth be chosen.

No doubt a few young officers must be attached to the executive offices, but we strongly advise Government to at once fill up vacant gaps with middle-aged and sensible officers. The plan of Departmental rise must be given up if success is to be obtained, and the Department is to be placed on a high footing. We have now a Commissary General and Deputy ditto. We have also Assistant-Commissaries General; 1st and 2nd Class Deputy Assistant Commissaries General; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class and Sub-Assistant ditto; and a host of other gentlemen, all of whom rank and rise in the Department as they stand on the List. Captain A, of the Sub-Assistant Commissary List, may be a far better officer than Captain B of the Deputy Assistant Commissary List, but the claims of A must not and cannot be brought forward until the rights of B are disposed of. Thus there is no selection, and if B lives long enough he will become Commissary General, although his talents may be of a very inferior order to those of A. We are quite aware that, if a junior officer of this Department were promoted out of his turn for superior ability, or an outsider altogether were brought in on account of his special aptitude for organization and knowledge of office routine, then there would be a regular hue and cry among all the Sub-Assistants, and we should hear loud and protracted complaints against the so-called injustice of the Commissary General in having superseded Lieutenant or Captain So-and so.

But we think the clamour of a well-paid body of military officers should be a consideration of less importance than the interests of the public service and the good of the State, particularly as, if the present system is to last, the people of this country will still be taxed, and made to pay the same amount of emolument for an officer of inferior attainments when worth and ability are procurable for an equal amount of salary. The rise of the officers of the Commissariat should not be guided by their standing in the Departmental cadre, but by their merit and efficiency. Rank they do not want, for this they hold by virtue of their Regimental Commissions, and so Army seniority would not be destroyed, and they could not be forced and cannot be commanded to serve under their juniors save by their own consent; consequently, whenever it should be requisite to Departmentally supersede a senior, it would be always possible for that senior to return to his regiment, if he could not brook supersession in an office. But we do not find that even Army supersession has always been objected to in the Commissariat, for there are at present many senior officers serving under gentlemen who are their military juniors. Again, we remember very well some few years ago that a Colonel Pottinger was sent direct from a regiment to assume the high and responsible post of Commissary General of Bombay, and that even still later Lieutenant Colon

Gun Club Mr. A. Grimble won the Cup and £100 in paper or gold by bringing down eighteen out of twenty "trimmers," Captain Leighton being rewarded with a "pony" for killing one less. Mr. David Hope Johnstone, who only got fourth, might have been first if, he had not forgotten to cock his gun. Captain Candy did best at Hurlingham by flooring seven out of eight blue rocks, Mr. Clarke Kennedy being the runner up.

Marriages are all the order of the day, but the most important is the betrothal of the Archduchess Gisele Louise Marie, eldest child of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, who will attain her sixteenth year on the 12th July next, to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who was twenty-seven in February, is, I think, a widower, and on the death of his uncle Prince Otho, who is a confirmed invalid, will be heir apparent to the throne. This Austro-Bavarian alliance is not without political significance, as the Bavarians are furious with Bismarck and the Prussians, for, David-like, because he feared them, and thought it good policy to thin their numbers with all convenient speed, shoving them invariably into the front of battle by which thousands of the brave fellows were sacrificed. This policy may recoil on Bismarck, for now the Bavarians know their full value as troops, and that they are second to none. The new Empire is not so consolidated as Kaiser William thinks it.

Luigi Arditi, the composer of Il Bacio for Piccolomini, has written for Patti a tarantella entitled Forcsetta, a little piece which bids fair to make the glove-makers of all nations busy. We shall not hear this new composition of Arditi's till he returns with her from Vienna on the 1st May as it is as yet unpublished. It has only been sung to a select circle of her most intimate friends, and the great singer says it is the most charming song she ever sung and at the same time the most coquettish. Covent Garden has just gained a charming singer in Mdlle. Emma Albani. Her success at Florence was very marked, where she created quite an enthusiasm with perhaps the most critical audience in the world. The Khedive, in addition to paying Verdi £7,000 for the primeur of Aida for the Cairo opera house, has sent the composer the decoration of the Order of the Osmanie. What that bauble may be worth, I know not. Ruin, Degradation, and Death, is the title of a drama by Mr. A. Rayner, produced at the Pavalion Theatre. One of the characters manages, by means of the sail of a windmill, to rescue the imperilled life and honour of his wife. Sensational enough this from first to last surely! The old comedy of "The Poor Gentleman" has been brought out at the Strand and draws crowded houses. Mr. J. S. Clarke's acting in this piece is capital, and would drive away the severest attack of blue devils.

Judgment has been delivered by the Court of Queen's Bench on the claimant's application for bail. The Attorney General appeared disrobed of his former virulence, however, against the rule, and Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, Mr. Giffard, and Mr. Montagu Williams, were heard in reply. The Lord Chief Justice decided to adhere to the original form and amount of bail, notwithstanding the new and more serious charge of forgery which had supervened and which will be withdrawn. Forty-eight hours have been given for the examination of the bail, and an Alderman is to attend at Newgate to take the prisoner's recognisances. According to current report four names will be forthcoming for the sum of £1,250 each, and Roger will be a free man, with leisure to do what he pleases until the curtain rises on the second act of the Tichborne drama next November.

BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-four European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, left for Mahableshwer yesterday, on a month's privilege leave.

FAIR.—The annual fair of Shri Ooma Mahashwara will take place at Guiwady, or Cavel Street, on Wednesday next.

APPEARS AT KUTCH.—We observe that the two Karbharees of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, Vullubjee Ladha and Nurbheram Jeevan, have been imprisoned on account of some Durbar khutput.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—On Saturday, while a seedee was working on board the ship Tanjore, a chest of opium fell on his left leg, which was severely injured. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—We understand that the Commissariat Department, which is at present located in the Town Barracks, is to be removed on or about the 1st June next to the building formerly occupied by the Medical Stores Department.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a Mussulman woman named Ameera, residing in the Chuckla, fell from the first story of a house whilst she was under the influence of liquor. She was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—William Godding, a seaman of the steam ship St. George, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Camatee named Lingoo Nursapa was charged with stealing a copper pot belonging to Sheeria Rustom. He was convicted, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

PURCHASE OF THE DAPOOREE ESTATE.—According to a Poona correspondent of the *Rast Goftar* the bungalow at Dapooree, and the garden adjoining it, belonging to Government, have been purchased by Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, of this city, for Rs. 33,000.

TRESPASS.—A European named Bresnahan was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with trespassing on the premises of Mr. S. Davis, without satisfactory excuse. The defendant offered an apology to Mr. Davis, who accepted the same, and withdrew the charge.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Ram Sya Soonre. The jury, upon the evidence, came to the conclusion that the man met with his death by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall of a stone on his forehead.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM CRUELTY.—The other day a Mahomedan, aged about twenty-two years, named Cumrao Sufoodeen, son of a police jemadar, was most seriously assaulted by four natives at Callian. The assailants were apprehended, and the injured man was brought to Bombay, where he died yesterday.

GWADUR.—We see that small-pox has prevailed at Gwadur. There was a heavy fall of rain at Mekran, and consequently the prospects for the harvest were good. A few days ago a Belooches girl from Sind was taken at Gwadur, and sold at Gwadur, and the persons concerned in this affair have been arrested, and are being tried before the authorities at Kurrachee.

MURDER AT KAIRA.—The *Bombay Summachar* learns from Kaira that a few days ago a Bania resident of the village of Anund, in the Kaira district, who was sleeping in a dhurumshalla at Bhadurwa, was cut to pieces with a sword by some budmaashes. The Police Superintendent of the district has gone to the village to trace the perpetrators of the crime.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo named Mohunjee Vishram obtained a warrant against his son-in-law named Vussanjee Chunia, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,700.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 225 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 33 were under sentences from the High Court, 157 from the Magistrates of Police, 33 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 138 were natives and the remaining 87 Europeans.

THEFT.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Gunoo Pandoo and Jeewa Limba were placed at the bar. The first was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament, worth Rs. 50; and the second with dishonestly receiving the same, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen. The second man was acquitted, while the first was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Jupiter	Gurtner.
Overture	Prometheus	Beethoven.
Quadrille	Minstrel's Songs	Kuhner.
Selection	(Op.) Le Postillon de Longjumeau	Adam.
Valse	Little Nell	Godfrey.
Galop	Jus	Faust.

A CHEATING CASE.—A Parsee named Framjee Nowrojee Billi, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with dishonestly inducing one Pestonjee Merwanjee to deliver eight cases of brandy, of the value of Rs. 130. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the accused. The magistrate postponed the case till Monday next, and in the meantime admitted the prisoner to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 500 each.

THE BIRTHDAY DURBAR AT POONA.—R. Pinhey, Esq., Civil Service, Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is to hold a Durbar at the "Sangam," Poona, at 5 P.M., on Friday the 24th May, in commemoration of the birth-day of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. All the Sirdars of the Deccan, and native gentlemen at present visiting Poona, have received cards of invitation.—*Deccan Herald.*

BRUTAL ATTACK BY A HUSBAND UPON HIS WIFE.—Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, attended yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, and took the deposition of one Lakhoobaee, woman, who was seriously stabbed by her husband Mowjee Anund on the previous night. She said her husband and his parents had illused her so much so, that she frequently left their house, and went and lived with her mother Nachbibaee. On Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, when she was lying asleep on her cot, prisoner deliberately cut her with a knife on her right side, right thigh, left knee, and nose, saying at the same time, "I do not want you." The doors of the room were closed. She became insensible, and remained in that state on the cot for some time, but afterwards she was removed by a police sepoy to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The prisoner declined to cross-examine the woman, who lies in a precarious state in the hospital.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE COURIER DE BOMBAY, 423 tons, Captain J. S. Naud, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux (November 19th) with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. GOLCONDA, 1,253 tons, Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with a cargo of 879 bales of cotton.

REUTER telegraphs that the s.s. European passed through the Canal on the 16th instant. As she sailed hence on the 4th instant, she has made the splendid run from Bombay to Port Said in 12 days.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. TANJORE, 1,289 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,763½ chests Malwa opium, 1,450 bales cotton, 51¼ cwts. elephant teeth, and Mrs. Memonoo and 3 native servants as passengers for Singapore.

THE S.S. SURREY, 1,070 tons, Captain G. R. Read, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via Carwar and Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,122 bales cotton, 500 cwts. galls, 224 cwts. coir yarn, 250 cwts. horns, and 2,363 maunds wheat.

WE learn that the ship Isabel Croom, which arrived in port on Wednesday, lost her foremast, mainmast, and mizon topmast in the late cyclone, which she encountered some 200 miles to the southward of Madras. The Isabel Croom came up to Calcutta under a jury, foremast, and mainmast.—*Indian Daily News*, May 18.

THE S.S. INDIA, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Lee and friend, Major Mellis, Mr. Cole, Mr. White, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. White, one commander and 91 men per Turkish corvette Bunya, and 97 deck passengers.

TERRIBLE GALE AT PAUMBEN.—A correspondent at Paumben says—On the night of the 3rd, we had a terrible gale, accompanied by severe rain and lightning, which resulted in the loss by wreck of a native brig named Faiz Rahmaun, which, while crossing the channel towards the late part of the evening, deviated from her due course, and in consequence grounded on the reefs close by. Captain Daviot, the Master Attendant, notwithstanding the alarming state of the weather, when in fact no boats would venture out, made a zealous attempt about half-past 10 P.M. to render assistance to the vessel. He got on board, and remained exerting himself the whole night, but he had no other alternative but to run her ashore to prevent her foundering in the channel. The shipping, which only consists of native crafts, have, I believe, had a good deal to contend with, but no damage is reported other than that already stated. Some vessels expected from the coast have up to this not been heard of. It is believed they have been lost.—*Madras Times.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.		Height.		MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
10	23 m	5	11	Tuesday..... 21	3	52 m	6	8
10	8 a	5	0		4	20 a	3	10
11	5 a	6	9	Wednesday .. 22	4	29 m	7	10
10	44 a	5	5		5	2 a	4	1
11	58 m	7	5	Thursday 23	5	7 m	8	7
11	26 a	5	6		3	45 a	3	1
				Friday 24	5	49 m	9	1
0	31 a	7	8		6	29 a	3	9
0	1 m	5	4	Saturday 25	6	32 m	9	1
1	15 a	7	7		7	14 a	3	7
0	53 m	4	11	Sunday 26	7	17 m	8	6
2	3 a	7	0		8	5 a	3	5
1	47 m	4	3	Monday..... 27	8	11 m	7	2
2	57 a	6	2		9	5 a	3	0

Full Moon, 23rd, 3h. 58m a.m.

MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 18.

WHAT, still sweltering in the plains, Mr. Editor! Truly, thou art a martyr to duty. It may be well to say a word in the ear of your present Municipal Commissioner, to discuss the Kooka-Cowan case, to speak terrible truths to your poor little anna contemporary (which hath not yet riven the world); but be it known to you, and all men similarly situated, that, compared with Bombay, Matheran is now a kingdom of bliss. Doubtless there are many who know Matheran and love it, if thou dost not. Every hotel (and bungalow too almost) is full—here are those who have been roasting on the fiery plains of the Deccan; there are those who have been boiling in the vapoury pot of Bombay; let me even say that the United States and Manilla have not been without their representatives. Stewed art thou in Bombay when thou risest; parboiled art thou when lying down is thy lot;—but in Matheran, how different! It is pleasant to ride in the glades when the sun is young, and to walk when it is a-dying. At these times a cool wind cometh out of the sea, and it meeteth you and caresseth you wherever in the green lanes thy feet may tend. True we have the heat at 80 and 84 degs. in the shade at midday—(86, you will remember was the killing point in the official career of "poor" Sir Seymour Fitzgerald)—but that is more agreeable than the heat—(worse than all, moist heat)—with which the Ducks are honoured. You have 90, but our half-dozen or so degrees less make a difference which is wonderful. But it is not the heat alone which is a consideration in coming to this delightful station on the hill. If it were so, what of the enjoyment of abandonment from business cares? of the scenical beauties which the eye drinks in (refreshing insensibly the weary body)? of the being in the vicinage of pretty ladies, whose costumes glisten through the leaves? of meeting gentlemen from all parts of India—it may be Raipore, Deolalee, Madras, Hyderabad, or the flat Berars—whose varied conversation is a pleasant interlude to interminable Municipal thrums. If thou makest little of all these, then thou wouldst also despise the vernal shades, suggestive of poetic ruralisings, and mental connections with Arden Forest, where Rosalind and Orlando "spooned," where melancholy Jacques abstracted himself to a region beyond the making of love or the writing of sonnets to an eyebrow. But thy taste in the matter of Hopes and such like Olympics guides me to conclusions in thy favour. It must be that when one comes to Matheran he resolves into a sensitive plate which taketh on delicate impressions of a thousand beauties. He finds music in the canter of a tat down a leaf-enveloped road; there is pleasure in watching the many plumaged birds—a miner, a parrot, or even a bird of Paradise it may be—glancing in and out among the branches; or a squirrel, with tail over back, running before you to the other side of the path; or a lizard nervously mounting a tree-trunk; or even a snake making a quiet rustle among the dead leaves before he slips into his hole. At the several Points, beauty after beauty catcheth the eye. It may be Panorama Point, with its wonderfully tumbled fore-ground, behind which rise rocky semblances of minsters; it may be Garbut with its long spur in front and its tremendous gorge to the right; it may be Chowk, looking out upon the flat-looking hill of Parbool (said to be inaccessible, but climbed this year by three daring Bombay wallahs after a three days' toil), and upon a plain speckled with clumps of trees over which smoke curls from huts that look like beehives, and dotted with the figures of miniature cattle, and Bapoo or Bapoo's wife moving here and there in pastoral occupations; or it may be Porcupine, bounded by its precipices 2,000 feet sheer, and jutting out upon a plain full of the characteristics of the view from Chowk. Pleasant is it in a morning or an evening to watch the effect of a cloud or two floating softly above the landscape. Up by the side of that green slope or this rock soar they, as they move, throw long dark transparent veils, which make pleasant contrasts with the sunlit scenes around; and if a cloud be fantastically shaped, fancy may make its shadow a phantom horse, a warrior with his battle-axe, a lady, or a dragon. Pleasant also is it to watch a hawk, a kite, an eagle perchance, or crowds of skimming swallows moving in the air beneath you. Sentimental, if you be inclined, there is but the melodious whistle of the bulbul to listen to, and the love-bird of Hafiz hath a new conquest; lightsome if thy temperament be, thou hast but to watch the gambols of monkeys on the cliff that droops beneath Louisa Point, or on the scraggy trees of the precipice which opposeth the narrow neck of Hart Point. I have spoken of the weather. I shall only add that in the evening dark clouds troop up from the south-west and portend the approaching monsoon; that in the morning clouds of vapour roll up the valleys and hide the fronts of even your favourite landmarks. I have spoken of ladies—aye, and lovely ladies, too—on the hill; to this I need but add that never has Matheran been so crowded. Chowk Hotel is full; Pinto's is full; other hotels have a considerable quota. The majority of the visitors are military—Generals, Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants abound. True, your Health Officer is seen here seeking the hygienic influences which his skill denies him in Bombay; your Director of Public Instruction cautiously jogs on under the umbrage; and a Judge of the High Court, and barristers and solicitors of the same, muse on parrots' shrieks and endeavour to forget ponderous chapters and sections;—but this does not greatly affect what I say—Matheran is crowded with military—Matheran is all but a military quarter. Yet Matheran is quiet after all—it is too serene in its altitude of nearly 3000 feet to be affected by things dire political or social raging in the world beneath. Take the Chowk Hotel as a sample of the whole. Its crowd of residents do not care much about the Alabama question; Dholleran's condition is a matter which stirs the heart of one man in many; a smouldering feeling exists that your Municipal Commissioner is a snuffed-out little candle;—but pleasant over all is the half-hour's chit-chat before breakfast and before dinner, in which cheroots are smoked, mild scandal is talked, speculation is abundant whether Cowasjee the manager will give a good dinner next day, or whether a gallant descendant of the Mhio Callan Mohr could beat the Colonel (who plays ssing well) at billiards after giving forty in the hundred, while that a Captain whose name may signify a tender of a flock gave So-and-so twenty-five out of fifty-one up and won is a wonder and a warning. Epidemics you have in Bombay—here the wildest fatality we have to speak of is that among the ponies. On Wednesday night five died suddenly, "unknelled, unblessed," and strychnine administered by some malicious individual is pointed to as the cause, and the unfortunate tattoo-wallahs are pitied most platonically. Vultures soon floated over the scene of the mortality, and people's hopes were that they would share the strychnine. But Matheran is not all compounded of honey. It is unpleasant to meet a panther in your path when you are armed with nothing but a riding whip. Yet on Saturday evening as two gentlemen were strolling on the path which forks off between Panorama Point and Garbut Point they experienced this delectability. Mr. Panther crashed through the jungle on one side, and jumped on to the path in front of them. Serious consequences might have ensued; but fortunately the beast seemed to remember a pressing engagement over by Garbut Point, and he leaped into the jungle again and disappeared. The gentlemen got his spoor, and they had no doubt whatever about the nature of their alarming visitor. I afterwards saw a third party who said he saw the panther;—so there, for you, is surely "confirmation strong as Holy Writ." Neither is it pleasant to paterfamilias, or any other man in fact, that the tariff for tattoos has been increased a fourth; it used to be Rs. 1 as. 8, now it is Rs. 2 a-day. I hope the tats get the benefit—it does not appear to me that they do. And let me whisper this in the ear of the present civil and energetic Superintendent—it is not pleasant that when ladies or gentlemen, who have been walking, wish to rest and scan a particular prospect, they must be seated on the ground. Of ants and such creeping mites I make nothing; but had he seen (as I have) the panic caused by such an abomination as a black and red scorpion crawling near a pretty tiny foot, I know he would, being a gallant man, at once see that comfortable benches were raised at the different Points, whereon not only could the lusty lover of panoramic scenery rest, but also the weary invalid whose means of transit is a "ton-jon." The present Superintendent, I may say, is everywhere well spoken of, and many improvements have been carried out under his direction. For one alone—a well half-way-up the hill—he hath my thanks; for do I not remember that October day when, there being no tats to be had for love or money, I had to undertake that dreadful walk up the hill, when a scorching sun and a steep and difficult road made even the slimy green drippings from the rocks welcome to my lips? The reference is horrible. To more pleasant subjects let me turn. I have said—or ought to have said—that blankets at night here are a necessity; and so, midnight approaching and the air being chill, I defy thirst, and thirsty recollections, and the last words you shall this time hear from "Your Own Correspondent," are "Boy! bring me another"——well, no matter what; it may be a teetotal drink enormously improved.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, 1,509 tons and 450 h.p., Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Dr. Nally, and Captain Trone.
For Brindisi—Dr. Grant, and Lieutenant Nixon.

THE RATE-PAYERS' MEETING.

THE following notice was circulated in town on Sunday:—The New Municipal Bill No. 3 of 1872, which is introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council with the object of remedying the defects of the present Municipal Act, contains many objectionable clauses. Moreover, very little power is given in it to the rate-payers who, by their contribution to the several taxes, make up the sum of 35 lacs of rupees, per year and who ought to have the sole voice in the management of their own funds. It is to remedy these evils that a memorial is prepared and all the residents and rate-payers of Bombay are requested to attend at the public meeting which is to be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Tuesday next the 21st instant at 4-30 P.M., and to adopt the memorial and other resolutions that will follow.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S SEARCH EXPEDITION.

ON the 3rd ultimo the following letter was addressed by John Kirk, Esq., Acting Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar, to C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay:—

Sir,—I have the honor to report that the s.s. Abydos, consigned to the house of Reick, Gibson and Co., arrived here on the 17th ultimo, being fifteen days from Suez, and having passed without touching at Aden.

The Abydos brings the English members of the Livingstone Search Expedition, viz., Lieut L. Dawson, R.N., Lieut. Henn, R.N., and Mr. M. O. Livingstone.

The Reverend Charles New, of the Methodist Mission at Mombas, whose recent successful ascent of one of the East African snow mountains, and whose long residence of nine years as a missionary in Eastern Africa have familiarized him with the language and customs of the coast, being in Zanzibar and about to revisit Europe, most generously consented to alter his plans and join Lieut. Dawson's expedition, to which, as interpreter, he will be especially useful. Mr. New during his stay in Africa has shown a general aptitude for observations and a facility in dealing with natives that promises to be invaluable, none of the other members having experience in Africa, or being acquainted with any Eastern language.

Thus organised, and now joined by the six Nassick boys who were sent from Bombay by the Church Missionary Society, the expedition is engaged in getting together goods and in purchasing donkeys, and at the end of the rainy season will be ready to start for the interior.

On the 1st April the expedition were presented to His Highness Syed Burgash at a private durbar. His Highness seemed most pleased with the letter of introduction furnished to Lieut. Dawson by Earl Granville and also with the elegant silver tray and coffee pot, the gift of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

His Highness gives one of his steamers to enable Mr. New to proceed to Mombas and bring down some of the people who before accompanied him in the interior, and on whom he can depend, and offer his assistance in any other way that may be thought useful.

METEORIC STONES.—Professor J. Laurence Smith has given a detailed description and analysis of the large masses of meteoric iron found in North Mexico. These bodies are of exciting interest. They have fallen in this neighbourhood in great abundance, and often in enormous proportions. One he especially refers to—the largest known—is situated on the western border of the Mexican desert. Its shape is anvil-like, its greatest length being 6 feet 6 inches, and its height 5 feet 6 inches. It weighs five tons, it lies near the place where it fell; but little is known of its history. Its chemical composition is as follows, viz., iron 95·01, nickel 4·22, cobalt 0·51, copper minute traces, phosphorous 0·28.

THE PROPOSED PORT TRUST.

THE following is the Report to the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, by the Committee of Management, on the subject of the proposed Port Trust and matters pertaining thereto:—

It will be in the recollection of the members of the Chamber that at the general meeting held on 12th March last, the Chairman read a letter received from the Government of India in reply to the memorial from the Chamber asking for information regarding the proposed Port Trust—stating that the Government of Bombay had been addressed on the subject of the memorial, and referring the Chamber to that Government for a specific reply.

2. Your Committee accordingly applied to the Bombay Government for the information referred to, and were shortly afterwards favoured with a copy of the correspondence, which afterwards appeared as a supplement to the "Bombay Government Gazette," under date 28th March.

3. Copies of this supplement were procured and circulated amongst the members without delay, and your Committee trust the subject in so far as it is explained by that correspondence is by this time familiar to the members of the Chamber.

4. A careful perusal of the correspondence between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India on the subject of the purchase of the Elphinstone property, constrains your Committee to state that in their opinion the purchase has not really been for the immediate benefit of the trade of the port.

5. It is now however inexpedient to refer to the past, for as regards the purchase, that part of the question has been entirely disposed of, and there is nothing left for the mercantile community but to accept the position as set forth and explained in the published correspondence.

6. In reference to the property to be charged to the Port Trust, which it is understood the Government of Bombay propose to organise, the Government of India have made very liberal concessions, and it is now useless to expect more.

7. Your Committee are strongly of opinion that the only course now open for adoption is to press upon Government the necessity of completing the Dock basins with funds to be provided from the Imperial Treasury.

8. The new burdens that have been placed on the trade of the port without service rendered, in consequence of the purchase of the Elphinstone property, are greater than it can well bear, and it is therefore in the opinion of the Committee incumbent on Government that the deep water basins required for the accommodation of ships and steamers frequenting the port should be proceeded with at the expense of the Government of India, without any charge being made for interest on the outlay while the works are in progress.

9. When the basins are ready for use the port may fairly be called upon to pay interest on the capital expended, but not before.

10. Your Committee have to express their acknowledgments to Mr. Ormiston, Chief Engineer of the Government Reclamation Works, who, by permission of the late Governor of Bombay, most kindly placed himself at the service of your Committee the greater part of two days for the purpose of showing the Elphinstone Estate which had been acquired by Government, and explaining to your Committee in the most detailed and complete manner his plans for the completion of the Elphinstone and Musjid basins and bunders, in order that they may be made available for the accommodation of the shipping of the port.

11. Your Committee had also the pleasure of conferring with Colonel A. Fraser, R.E., C.B., recently in Bombay on special duty, at a meeting held at the Chamber office, when they discussed with him many points connected with the Elphinstone Estate, the plans proposed for its completion, and the character of the present charges on the trade of the port.

12. In view of the immediately expected arrival in Bombay of Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy and Governor General elect, your Committee at that time considered it expedient to address a letter to Col. Fraser, with a view to its being laid before His Lordship—pointing out, amongst other matters, the desirability of no immediate decision as to the plans proposed for the future utilization of the property that had been purchased,—being come to by the Government of India—until the mercantile community of Bombay had had an opportunity of expressing their views on a question of so much importance to their interests.

13. Shortly after Lord Northbrook's arrival he honoured your Committee with an interview, at which they explained to His Lordship, personally, their opinions on this and other questions.

14. During the period of Colonel Fraser's short stay in Bombay—he addressed a series of questions to Mr. Ormiston on the subject of deep water berthage for ships and steamers in Bombay in connection with the Elphinstone property—to which questions Mr. Ormiston gave elaborate and detailed answers.

15. Your Committee applied to Government for a copy of these questions and answers, in order that they might be laid before the members of the Chamber; a copy was received from Government on the 7th instant, and your Committee, seeing their importance, at once decided to have them printed and circulated amongst the members for their information prior to the whole question being considered at a general meeting.

16. Through the assistance of Mr. Ormiston your Committee have been able to procure copies of the maps, which are so necessary for a right understanding of the questions and answers, and these, with the maps, are now herewith ciculated for the information of the members.

17. Your Committee are of opinion that Mr. Ormiston over-estimates both the present cost of landing goods and the quantity of cargo likely to be unloaded and shipped at the basins when completed; but even after allowing for a considerable deduction from the 1,600,000 tons of merchandise calculated upon by Mr. Ormiston, there is every probability of the income being sufficient to pay interest on the capital invested in the dock estate.

18. In conclusion, your Committee desire to draw the attention of the members of the Chamber to the necessity for the immediate formation of a Port Trust for the management of all the public wharves and bunders, the property lately acquired by Government, and for the general conservancy of the port.

19. In reference to this subject and the improvement of the Elphinstone property in the manner indicated in the papers now in course of circulation, your Committee concur in the views expressed by the Government of India in the letter in the Public Works Department, dated 22nd January last, printed in the published correspondence,—"that these works should be carried on vigorously, and as quickly brought to completion as possible, and that this should be done under local management free from Government control in all matters of detail,"—and on these important questions the members of the Chamber will have an opportunity of stating their views and recording their decision at the general meeting to be held at an early date.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 13th May 1872.

APPENDIX A.

QUESTIONS BY COLONEL FRASER, R.E., C.B., AS TO DEEP WATER BERTHAGE FOR SHIPS AND STEAMERS IN BOMBAY; AND ANSWERS THERETO BY MR. ORMISTON, C.E.

1. What will be the cost (in round numbers, to be afterwards verified by details) of the completion of the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins and Bunders? To what depth are they to be excavated? How many ships will they hold? giving average tonnage. What rate will it be fair to charge per ton for the accommodation, with reference to existing cost of landing from the anchorage?

The cost of completing the Elphinstone Basins, Bunders, and Channels may be stated, roundly, at a million sterling; the details can be furnished, but the following is an abstract:—

	Rs.
Elphinstone Basin	50,31,460
Musjid do.	24,33,955
Channels	11,80,066
Dredging plant	12,69,000
	98,54,491
Contingencies, 10 per cent	9,85,449
	Rs. 1,08,39,940

The dredging plant would be available for other works when these are finished.

The basins and channels are proposed to be made 20 feet deep at low water of spring tides, or 28 feet at mean sea level; neaps may be said to range 6 feet and springs 12 feet.

There were in the harbour at end of last month 34 square-rigged sailing ships and 22 canal steamers.

Their average was as follows:—

Sailing ship—1,085 tons register, 187¼ feet long, 19½ feet deep draught.

Canal steamer—1,484 tons gross register, 254 feet long, 16½ feet deep draught.

The length of the walls in the Musjid Basin is 2,620 feet, and in the Elphinstone 5,540 feet; together 8,460 feet. This extent would give inside berths to 32 canal steamers or 43 sailing ships of the average size now in the harbour.

I consider 12 annas per ton on goods imported and exported, in addition to the present bunder fees, would be a fair charge; this is founded on the cost of landing by boats, which at present is low, and is about 1½ rupee per ton. Of this sum from 4 to 6 annas per ton is paid for the actual landing from the boat and storing on the bunder, leaving at least 18 annas as the charge on goods for boat hire alone—and I only propose to charge 12 annas; so that the trade would save 6 annas per ton by using the basins, besides the saving to under-writers with respect to goods lost or boats wrecked, interest on value of cargo quicker despatched or received, and pilfering, the last of which I have heard a good judge consider costs the trade 3 lacs of rupees per annum.

The figures given by the Dock Committee of 1867 show that loading in the stream costs the shipowner 3 rupees per register ton beyond what it would do in a dock, and this amount might therefore be charged to the ship to make both alike; but I would only charge 4 annas per ton to the ship, because it is desirable to make the dues so low as to induce the ships to use the basins.

2. What will be the cost of the deep-water approaches north and south to the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins? and what number of ships, giving average tonnage, will lie alongside the frontage of the two basins?

The cost of the channels is included in the estimate given in para. 1. Dredging has been taken at Rs. 2 per brass (100 cubic feet), which I think a high rate; it is based on the Clyde rates, but taking coals at five times the price, and labour and stores at double the price they are in Glasgow.

	Rs.
The Main or Elphinstone Channel will cost to dredge it to 20 feet at low water	7,81,514
The Musjid Channel to dredge to the same depth	2,38,052
The south or Mody Channel to 12 feet at low water	84,900
Buoys	25,000
Total, as in para. 1	Rs. 11,89,066

The Mody Channel cannot be dredged to more than 12 feet at low water, as a ledge of rock crosses it at this level. There is no rock in the other channels.

This does not include contingencies nor dredging plant.

I purpose to get 2 powerful single dredgers and 8 steam hopper barges, each to carry 1,000 cubic feet of material. I think this plant will cost 12 lacs of rupees and would take two years to deliver.

The length of walls along the harbour frontage is 2,274 feet, but of this 779 feet would not be available for large vessels, as the ends will be stepped up to join the present walls, which at the south end are founded at low water, and at the north end 10 feet under low water. The length having 20 feet at low water is thus 1,495 feet, which would give inside berths to 8 sailing ships or 6 Canal steamers of an average size.

3. Please give your reasons for thinking that the deep water approaches will not silt up; and what will probably be the annual cost of keeping them open, should they silt at all?

A comparison of Cogan's Chart of the Harbour of 1829 (sketch annexed) with recent surveys, shows that the foreshore through which the Elphinstone channel is to be cut has been almost stationary for 40 years. My impression is that the Elphinstone works have slightly reduced its level.

I proposed to consider the question of silting in the Basins, and in the Musjid, Mody, and Main Channels separately.

The Customs House Basin was cleaned out and deepened last year down to 3 feet above low water. I was informed that this has never been done before—it certainly had not for 20 years. The mud in it was about 3 feet deep, which gives an annual increment of certainly not more than 1½ inch.

I had sections taken of the Nicol Basin in June 1869 and repeated in December 1871, an interval of 2½ years. These prove that the head of the basin had silted up 1 foot, that the outer end had deepened as much, and that the middle remained stationary.

The average column of water in the Customs and Nicol Basins is only about 10 feet, while in the new basins it will be 33 feet; the deposit in the proposed deep basins will no doubt be greater than it is in the present shallow ones, but not in the proportion to the depth, because there will be induced in them a greater current and more powerful action on the bottom. On the whole, and so far as I can judge, it will be a liberal estimate to take 6 inches per annum on the area as the outside amount of deposit which may be expected in the basins; this would give 8,276 brass (of 100 cubic feet each), which at Rs. 2 per brass makes Rs. 16,552 per annum for the maintenance of the basins.

With respect to the Musjid and Mody Channels I consider there will be little or no deposit in them, because they lie true to the tidal current and parallel to the harbour walls. The current ebb of a high spring tide runs past at the rate of 3 miles an hour, and of flood at about half that speed; so that I expect these channels will not only be maintained when made but partly scoured during formation, when broken up by the dredgers.

The Elphinstone Channel should be considered in three sections:—

1st. *That next the land.* This being in line of the Musjid Channel, in a straight line with the tide, and also assisted by the current into and out of the basins, will, I think, maintain its depth without dredging, or with very little, for the reasons adduced as to the Musjid and Mody Channels.

2nd. *The outer part*, where the channel to be dredged decreases from 12 feet to nothing, giving an average depression of only 6 feet below the present surface; as it is well open to the current, I do not think it will silt to an appreciable extent.

3rd. *The middle part* for a length of about 400 yards. The greater part of this section is now 7 feet 6 inches under low water, and is to be dredged to 20 feet, which, gives a depression of 12 feet 6 inches. The width of the channel is about 750 feet at the bottom, and I have allowed side slopes of 1 in 12, which gives a section as sketched on the margin (to a natural scale of 80 feet to the inch).

The water in Bombay harbour is tolerably pure, and very much so as compared with many of our Home harbours, such as Liverpool, Hull, London, Cardiff, &c.

While the channel is being dredged the sides will take a slope, due to the velocity of the current over the bank and the nature and consistency of the material of which it is composed; there is no doubt the bank will be washed into the channel till the natural slopes are formed, but after that I do not expect much silt. The flood current of a high spring tide having only a velocity of 1½ mile an hour, and most of the ground to the southward being hard, I do not anticipate any deposit from the flood. As to the ebb, if a submerged bank of stones were laid along the north side of the channel, so I think it will be apparent there would be no denudation of the bank to the north, and consequently no deposit from it; and as the *water* is clean, there would be little from *it*.

It is all the same whether the bank is protected, artificially, as I have explained it may be, or allowed to to take its natural slope. I prefer the latter, as in the event of a vessel going ashore on the edge of the channel, it might be damaged by the stone pitching, but would take no harm from the sloped bank. I have allowed slopes of 1 in 12; but I think the bank will stand much

ed the Collector against the proposed transfer of their lands without success. The Bishop subsequently petitioned on behalf of the Christians. Against the decision of Collector the Christians respectfully appealed to the Board of Revenue, and prayed that their lands may not be assigned to the Shumbully Temple Committee. The objection raised by Christian ryots in Coimbatore to being newly required to pay their State dues to the Dharmakartas of Hindoo Pagodas appears to Government to be a natural one, and as they cannot believe that in the Coimbatore district the arrangement complained of is unavoidably necessary, they desire that the Collector will make assignments of revenue from the lands of Hindoo ryots in lieu of those which are the subject of complaint. In all practicable cases temple-endowments should be made from the lands of co-religionists. Of course, where entire villages are transferred this cannot be done, but otherwise regard for the feelings of the ryots should be evinced.—*Ibid*.

CONVERSIONS AT KURRACHEE.

A REPORT of the Sindh Mission of the Church Missionary Society for 1871, mentions the baptism of 3 adults and 2 boys, at Kurrachee.

"Two of the former are promising young men, who will, we hope, be useful members of the Mission. One of them was a Mahomedan Saiyud of fair education, one born and brought up to in Kurrachee, whose mother and family are still here, and are respectable and well known. He was baptised on Easter Sunday. The other was admitted into the Church to his great joy on Christmas Day. This man is the adopted son of a rich Bawa, who is in possession of considerable property near Porebunder. He is an intelligent Brahmia, a good Guzarathi scholar, can read Sanscrit, and is well versed in the Shastras. His statement, which has been confirmed by residents of Porebunder, is that two years ago he had a Christian tract given to him, the reading of which led him to entertain doubts of the truth of the Shastras. About this time his father fell ill, and sent for a native Christian Doctor, who was living at Porebunder. From him the son heard more, from time to time, on the subject of the tract; and, encouraged by him, began to speak to his father about his doubts. This led to remonstrance first, and subsequently to confinement, which lasted three months. The father finding him firm treated him so harshly, that he escaped from the house, and took refuge with the Doctor, who, being acquainted with one of our catechists here, sent him to Kurrachee for instruction. After the usual period of probation, with the full hearty consent of the Native Church, he was admitted into the congregation by baptism. He has since visited his family in the hope of inducing his wife to join him, but all in vain; and he now waits for time to soften their reproaches. Letters from Porebunder tell us that two others have been so much influenced by the zeal of this convert, that they also propose coming to us for further instruction and baptism. From Joria Bunder we also hear that one of our adherents regularly preaches to the people. This man longs for baptism, but being a Brahmin, shrinks from it, lest he should lose caste and position."

CONVERSION OF A BRAHMIN AT GOGO

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

WE hear with much pleasure from Gogo, one of the stations of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, of the conversion of an Audich Brahmin Bhut, named Lulu Vitul, 24 years of age, and of his reception to the church of that place by baptism. He had been for some time an attendant upon the Lord's Day services, coming from his village three miles distant. We hear from the Rev. Mr. Beatty that the work in his heart bears evident traces of the Spirit's power. We commend him to the prayers of our readers, that he may be able to take up his cross and follow Christ fully, and be made useful to his fellow-countrymen. The following is an outline of the statement made by him on the occasion of his baptism, on the 5th instant:—

"My dear friends,—I thank God that in his infinite mercy this propitious occasion has been granted. I and my fathers were worshippers of false gods and lifeless idols, and were overwhelmed in a sea of ignorance. But God is merciful and infinite in his perfections, and by his mercy I feel that a change has taken place in my condition. I am of the Brahmin caste, and according to the customs of my people I studied Sanskrit and read the Gunputipuran, Premasgur, Vishnupuran, Ramayan, Bhagwatpuran, Muchpuran, &c., &c., and found in them opinions contrary to one another, and gods opposed to one another. Hence I received no peace of mind, but on the contrary became confused and disgusted with the numerous gods. Then the mercy of the infinitely perfect and merciful God was extended to me, and my acquaintance with Christian teachers was formed. And I thank God that I obtained through them the knowledge of the true God and the true way. I was overwhelmed in a sea of guilt. No one in the world could save me. But Christ, the Son of God, gave his precious life for me. And I pray that the Holy Spirit may give me faith on Christ, and enable me to subdue in me passion, wrath, covetousness, ignorance, pride, envy, &c., and make me holy. And I am assured that God, who is infinite in his perfections, will aid me to walk in his way. I beseech you to give me your love, and aid me to walk in God's path. Pray for me."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DRAFTS.

THE *Englishman's* Money Market report of Thursday evening contains the following:—

There is but little to add to the remarks of last week with regard to the position of the money market. The difficulty of finding employment still continues, and both in the bazaar and open market there is a plethora of money. The uncertainty that existed as to the future sales of Secretary of State's drafts has fortunately been removed, and although there was an evasion in the reply of the Under Secretary of State for India to Mr. McArthur that was ominous at the time, taken in connection with the sale of the draftsin London yesterday, if it does not mean repudiation of the late bungling efforts to finance from this side, it must be regarded as an assurance to the Exchange Banks here, that, although it may suit the Government to treat them with childish "plaisantrie," they have directors at home both of power and influence, and it is doubtless owing to their efforts that exchange on London for the next three months is not shrouded in mystery that may be pleasing to adepts in "finesse," but is ruination to a mercantile community engaged in legitimate commerce. Who is to blame that the Secretary of State's drafts were sold yesterday at an average of 1-10¼d., and on the 1st instant they were withdrawn with buyers at from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10¾d.? This loss, which cannot be estimated at much under half a lakh of rupees, about the yearly stipend of an Accountant-General for India, will add another cruel debit to the hardly used revenues of this country. It is impossible but to regard the advent of £500,000 into this market three weeks hence with a certain amount of alarm as to the future of exchange; bearing in mind that deposits at the Bank of Bengal have already reached the enormous total of 3 crores and a half. The demand on the part of remitters is not likely to be large, although imports are unusually brisk for this time of the year; on the other hand, exports are dull in the extreme. There have been no alterations at the Bank of Bengal to-day. Mercantile bills discounted have increased by 43 lakhs, and on the other side deposits have increased by a similar amount, which is explained by the fact that owing to there being no drawings by the Secretary of State on the last instant. Exchange Banks have been drawing largely from this side. Mercantile bills discounted for two successive weeks have increased at the same rate as deposits. There is an increase in the Treasury balance of about seventy eight lakhs. On the Asset side accounts of credit and Government Securities have increased by forty-six lakhs. It must be owing to the fact that the cash at least Office is only one crore and twenty lakhs with liabilities of seven crores and twenty lakhs that induced the directors to maintain their present rates.

THE TRADE AND CUSTOMS OF BRITISH BURMAH.

THE Report on the Trade and Customs of British Burmah for the year 1870-71 shows an increase in the total value of exports and imports of about seventy-three lakhs of rupees, to which the sea-borne exports contributed Rs. 29,11,992, (£291,195), the sea-borne imports, Rs. 28,75,900 (£287,590), the exports to Ava, Rs. 4,26,513 (£42,651), and the imports from that country, Rs. 10,94,612 (£109,461), the gross figures for the two years being Rs. 10,13,90,482 and Rs. 9,40,81,505 respectively. The total value of the trade in 1868-69 was Rs. 10,55,86,881; the average for the past four years being Rs. 9,47,92,204. The state of the rice-market is the main source of fluctuation in the value of Burmah trade, and in the year under review the shipments of this grain showed an increase of 110,360 tons, thus closely approaching those of 1868-69. There is also a considerable increase in the sea-borne imports, due chiefly to the demand for treasure caused by these exportations of rice. In the exports of timber, the staple of second importance in Burmah, there has been again a heavy falling off, attributed in a great measure to the continued disturbed state of the Salwin and Thoungyin frontiers and to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Zimme. The exportation of sawn timber to Europe has, however, been commenced, and it is hoped that this will lead to a recovery in the trade. There was an increase of about twenty per cent. in the quantity of twist and cotton goods imported, and a slight falling off in value, but an increase in quantity in silk and woollen goods. The amount of customs collected was nearly seven and three quarter lakhs greater than in the previous year, and very little less than in 1868-69, when the largest collections ever made were realised. The establishment of steam-communication between Thayetmyo and Mandalay, combined with other causes, is leading to a rapid development of the inland trade with Upper Burmah, and there is an increase in the value of upwards of fifteen lakhs of rupees as compared with the previous year. It is ominous, however, to see that there was a heavy falling off in the cotton goods exported, the more so that this is attributed to extended manufacture in Upper Burmah.—*Englishman.*

INDIA'S FUTURE LORDS.

(*Madras Times*, May 15.)

WE publish this morning a letter which may truly be called extraordinary. Probably such a thesis of brutal impertinence was never before addressed to a newspaper editor; but we most willingly publish it on account of the high political importance we are disposed to attach to it as the utterance of a representative "educated native." Eight days ago we published a review of a lecture on "Christianity and Education in India," delivered in St. George's Hall, London, by A. Jyram Row of Mysore. In that lecture Jyram Row describes the Christain missionaries in India as ignorant men, who do very little but "drive their beautiful pairs of an evening through fashionable walks," and tells us that in the Educational Department of the Madras Presidency "beginning from the Provincial School Head Master up to the Director of Public Instruction inclusive, the reign of ignorance is supreme—ignorance in everything that constitutes the real essence of knowledge." These seemed to us monstrously untrue statements, and we criticised the lecture in terms that were certainly not too severe. Knowing, as we do, that in our Presidency such men as Dr. Caldwell, Dr. Gundert, Dr. Strachan, Mr. Fenn and Dr. Scudder are labouring in the mission field, we considered the charge of ignorance and laziness and luxuriousness brought against the missionaries an atrocious libel, and we do so still. As for the statement about the Educational Department, its audacity was far beyond our ability to characterise. The Educational Department has (Heaven forgive it!) made Mr. Jyram Row what he is, and now that unfrozen viper tells an English audience that in that department "the reign of ignorance is supreme?"

Mr. Jyram Row's answer to our criticism is the kind of answer that might be expected from the person who had made such statements. Instead of meeting that criticism, he, in the belief apparently that he is using the most cutting sarcasm, calls the editor of this journal a "poor newspaper dredge" who can know nothing of literary style and whose "poor broken spirit" incapacitates him from appreciating the courage that fills the bosoms of such men as he. We had occasion to say that there are among the missionaries "men of European reputation" and this new Chesterfield annihilates us by asking—"Why did you not honestly tell the public your own eminent position among them?" We accused the man who slandered the missionaries and educationists of India of lack of truthfulness, and this is his elegant retort:—

"If by truthfulness it be meant that we should speak out our real opinions without respect to persons or particular interests, I think I may assert with a safe conscience—at least so far as human frailty may claim certainty—that truthfulness not only 'enters into the curriculum of our education,' but also forms the guide of our daily life. If, however, it mean defiance of truth and scorn of justice—if it mean the cherishing of low prejudices and perversion of facts in favour of party interests, or for higher wages of literary prostitution, then, I confess, our educated classes must, as a general rule, plead guilty to your charge. We must, in hopeless admiration, leave its refined practice to older and wiser heads like yours; and this we can do the more readily because we have long been taught to acknowledge the immeasurable superiority of your fraternity in every branch of this fine art."

It thus appears that to criticise the audacious utterances of a half-educated Hindu, flattered into madness of conceit by the ignorant applause of a St. George's Hall audience, is to bring upon any journalist who does it charges of being incapable of understanding style in his own language, of cringing and cowardice, and of literary prostitution. We ask our professional brethren to take note of what they will have to encounter if they meddle with Mr. Jyram Row.

But this inflated creature does not simply pour out his impertinence on the critic whose lash has made him wince. He deals with wider questions, and for that we thank him. Natives, whether educated or uneducated, are usually prudent and reticent; but Mr. Jyram Row tells us, with the outspoken candour of a bursting conceit, what he and those he represents think of recent political affairs. *Apropos* of our recent efforts to uphold the rights of what he calls the "half-caste and outcaste" classes—that is the East Indians and Europeans—in the Argyll despatch affair, we are described as "driving full tilt at the advancing foe of civilization and enlightenment"—the said civilization and enlightenment being of course Mr. Jyram Row and his "educated" friends. To show us how absurd our efforts have been, this enlightened Hindu describes our clients, the Europeans and East Indians. The Europeans are "mere adventurers that leave their homes as hungry as the carrion crows that follow the chase," while the East Indians are "the products of a mixed miscegenation, generated in corruption, and fostered in shamelessness." These carrion crows and products of shamelessness were once too proud to call themselves anything but Europeans or their descendants, but now, we are told, because all posts are to be given to natives, their self-assertion has "changed into the whining and fawning of the poor pup, happy to enjoy even the crumbs and fragments of our banquet." Here is an "interpretation" of the Duke of Argyll's despatch, and a native estimate of the memorial asking to be declared natives of India. The carrion crows will care but little for anything Mr. Jyram Row may say, but if an East Indian lad or two should make that person acquainted with the bottom of a horsepond, they may depend upon a verdict of serve him right. The man who could pen such an atrocious libel upon a body of men, the vast majority of whom can boast of fathers as honourable and mothers as chasta as any others in the land, has indeed most peculiar ideas of decency as well as of truthfulness.

And now let us ask the powers that be, in all seriousness, whether this be the sort of men they are going to place over us? This is an "educated native." He has a wonderful command of the English language (his letter may be touched up, but still the man knows English well); has a large amount of spurious cleverness, and, we suppose, a considerable stock of learning of a sort. He has been to England, and has been successful among those simple souls who think it little short of a miracle that a man with a black face should show any kind of cleverness, and who admire a baboo as they would a learned pig. If most appointments are to be reserved for natives, here is a man surely destined for high rank. If so, heaven pity the country! It is clear enough that there will be no pickings for "carrion crows" when Mr. Jyram Row gets the upper hand, and God help the common herd when such men as he are left to work their sweet wills in the country!

COTTON AND JUTE FREIGHTS.

(*Shipping Gazette.*)

THE mode of computing the freight on bales of cotton and jute from India has recently engaged the attention of the shipowners of Liverpool interested in the Calcutta trade. They have been moved to action by proceedings taken by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. On the 16th of December, 1871, at a general meeting of the members of the Chamber, it was resolved, by a large majority, that an alteration of the Tonnage Schedule should take effect from the 1st of July, 1872. The alterations were, mainly, that jute, hemp, cotton, and safflower, instead of paying freight per ton of five bales not exceeding fifty-two cubic feet, should now pay freight upon the ton of fifty cubic feet, without reference to the number of bales, the measurement to be taken in Calcutta (the system of measurement being reserved). It was decided, also, that india-rubber be reduced from eighteen to sixteen cwt.; ginger, turmeric, oats, and myrabollams from sixteen to twelve cwt. per freight ton; and further, that the term "dead weight," which has hitherto had a loose signification, was defined to comprise the following articles only, viz.:—sugar, saltpetre, rice, wheat, grain, dhoil, peas, and all metals; and that seeds, in future, were not to be deemed "dead weight" by the custom of the port. This was deemed fair to shipowners, but on the 12th of February, this year, the same body not only refused to to confirm these resolutions, but, in reversing them and returning to the original Schedule, made addenda that linseed and rapeseed should be declared as "dead weight" cargo by the custom of the port, that jute of any weight up to 409 lbs. might be shipped without question as to weight, and that all cotton and jute should be measured at the screw houses. Against the enforcement of these measures the shipowners of Liverpool have appealed to the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, on the ground that their views were not represented at the meeting of the 12th of February; but, if they were partially so, their interests were overruled by the strong body of merchants and shippers of which the Chamber is composed. At Bombay there were constant disputes as to the weights and measurements of cotton, wool, and hemp; and it may be remembered, from explanations given in these columns, and from information furnished from India, that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce passed a new set of rules, under the operation of which, it was considered, all the causes of contention would disappear. Public Measurers were to be appointed under the authority of the Chamber, and they were to be stationed at the different bunders to measure pressed bales. The Measurers were to measure not less than five bales in every hundred, ascertaining the length of the bales and the greatest width and depth over the lashings, and as near the centre of the bale as possible, but not over the knots. The bales were to be alongside the ship within thirty-six hours after their contents were ascertained, or, in default, might be re-measured on board ship on due notice being given to the shipper. As a protection to shipowners, the shipper, if required by the master or agent of the vessel, was to give notice of the time and place of measuring, in order that the ship might be represented. Captains of ships, it is now said, cannot trust native agents, and find it almost impossible to attend themselves, for the screw or pressing houses are many in number, and at a considerable distance from each other, involving journeys of from fifteen to twenty miles a day. Bombay cotton increases in measurement between the time of pressing and measurement, according to the strength of the lashings, from 2½ to 7½ per cent. At Madras, however, where the bales are rolled over the beach, the loss of freight on stowage is equal to from 10 to 15 per cent. It is the interest of the merchant, therefore, to fix the freight on the measurement directly the merchandise is pressed, and before it has had time to swell; and, on the other hand, the shipowner claims to have the freight computed on the bales when they reach the deck of a ship, and, consequently, when they have assumed the size they will take up in the hold. These freightage litigations were once very numerous, but the case of "Knoop v. Buckle" served to settle several others of the same character, and to form a precedent to govern such questions generally. The action was tried at the Liverpool Assizes, and the critical part of the judgment turned upon the wording of the Charter-party, which stated—"freight to be payable at 75s. per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered." At Liverpool that point was decided in favour of the shipowner, thus interpreting the clause as determining the delivery at destination in England; but, on appeal to the Court of Exchequer, the Judges set aside that verdict, and pronounced in favour of the freighters. On the first trial, witnesses were produced to prove that, by the usage of Liverpool, the word "delivered," when inserted in a Charter-party or Bill of Lading, meant final delivery to the Consignee. The Court, however, on appeal, held that the word implied, and should be so construed, that the freight was to be paid on the quantity as delivered for shipment. In November, 1863, also in the Court of Common Pleas, in the trial of "Shand v. Grant," where money had been paid on the measurement by out-put, in mistake, instead of the in-put, the amount was recovered by plaintiff. As a rule, therefore, the measurement at or before shipment regulates the shipowner's charge for conveyance under the ordinary terms of Eastern Bills of Lading; but, at the same time, it is open to shippers and masters of ships to make such stipulations as they may please on signing contracts of affreightment. Custom, however, regulates these matters, and captains sign the usual printed papers without, in all instances, understanding whether they are entitled to charge for space occupied by the expansion of the bales, or to accept freight on measurements previous to shipment. At Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras it was for a long period considered that five bales of cotton were equal to a ton, and freights were accordingly so regulated. Five bales of jute, weighing on an average 15 cwt., were equal to the ton when closely compressed, and measured 46 cubic feet, and, when badly screwed, from 50 to 60 cubic feet. When jute, like cotton, was shipped by measurement freightage, 50 cubic feet went to the ton. Latterly, however, the ton has been calculated at 52 cubic feet, and as the freight is assessed on the measurement at the screw houses, this is equivalent to 60 feet, or even more than that, per ton. A shipmaster finds it rather difficult to estimate the quantity his ship can stow, unless he has some certain guide as to the exact number of cubic feet there may be to a ton. If he has to convey 60 feet when he is given to understand the ton is only 50 feet, the discovery is made of a great diminution in the gross amount of the ship's earnings. If weight alone were computed, there would be no inducement on the part of the merchants to press the bales; and, therefore, the shipowner would have to raise his rate of freight in relative proportion. On the side of the shipowner it is necessary to understand what quantity of goods a vessel will carry; and so long as measurement is a varying and not a fixed quantity, this can never be accurately arrived at. Under existing circumstances, the shippers have the upper-hand by making the shipowners take the measurements at the screw-houses before expansion commences; and they use their power of combination to raise the ton by measurement, even then, four per cent. We need not feel surprised at shipowners organising an opposition to such an illiberal system; and if they are unsuccessful in securing an equitable settlement in India, the only resource left would seem to be a combination on their part either to raise the rates of freight to meet the case, or to prepare Bills of Lading expressly to provide for 50 cubic feet per ton on bales.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

(*Times*, April 25.)

IT would be vain to underrate the importance of the words spoken by M. Thiers from the Tribune in the French National Assembly on Monday last. Only three weeks ago he professed to have nothing so much at heart as the Bill for the Re-organization of the Army. Determined as he was on the strictest economy in every other branch of the public service, he declared that he would not hear a word about retrenchment in the War Budget; it was necessary that France should recover from her late disasters, that she should resume that rank among the Great Powers which had always belonged to her; and to attain that object, the President thought she required as great and as strongly organized an army as she had ever possessed before. Now, however, that the Easter recess is over, M. Thiers is only anxious about the Bill for the reconstruction of the Council of State, and, being pressed about the Army Bill, he puts off the debate on that subject for three weeks, stating that there are "grave political reasons for the adjournment; that he would greatly prefer to have the Bill privately discussed in Committee, but that if a public sitting is unavoidable he must at least consult his own health and convenience, and it would be impossible for him not to take a part, and a prominent part, in a debate so deeply concerning the future of France."

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the President of the Republic should have said either so much or so little. These words, uttered under present circumstances, lend themselves to a very obvious, and yet, in our opinion, an erroneous interpretation. It will be said that M. Thiers drops his Army Bill at Prince Bismarck's dictation. He will not insist on a course which has begun to arouse German susceptibilities, and is endeavouring to avoid a Parliamentary contest in which his partisans or his adversaries, or even he himself, may, in the heat of argument, be led into some indiscretion. We must be allowed to put a very different construction on the President's speech. Had he even found it absolutely necessary to abandon his Army Bill for the reasons alleged, he would, at all events, neither have avowed them nor used any language which might be construed into such an avowal. The re-organization of the army is purely a matter of home concern for France, as for all other independent States, and Germany could gain nothing by attempting to interfere with it. It was the greatest possible blunder of the First Napoleon to impose upon Prussia, among other terms of the treaty of Pesse after Jena, a limitation of her armed force. The late successes of Prussia and the disasters of France may be looked upon as the remote consequences of that equally unwise and ungenerous abuse of victory. Prince Bismarck is too much a man of his age to fall into the same error, and he knows better than to impose a condition which would humble and irritate without actually disabling a vanquished enemy. He is bound, no doubt, to consult the interests of his country. Germany is barely recovering from a war which, in the opinion of most men, was forced upon her. Anxious to put off a new outbreak of hostilities, she imposed upon France a territorial and pecuniary fine heavy enough, she might hope, to cripple and exhaust her for a time. But the Treaty of Frankfort summed up her demands, and the two nations were once more placed on a footing of equality. War has certainly not assuaged their feelings of mutual animosity, jealousy, and suspicion; but France can scarcely be more anxious to recover her supremacy after Sedan than she was to maintain it after Sadowa. For four years Prussia was aware of the ill-dissembled jealousy of of France, and she made ready for a struggle which she considered inevitable. The same policy of watchfulness and preparation is now still imposed upon Germany by the implacable attitude of France. It may be true that nothing but sheer impotence insures the acquiescence of France in her hard fate. But it is not in the nature of Germany, nor is it for her interest, to lead the way to a new quarrel. She cannot make war for the sake of peace. She must be satisfied with keeping on her guard, and maintaining the advantages accruing to her from an unbroken military array, a full treasury, and a new and formidable line of frontier. Happen what may, France will not be a match for Germany for ten years to come, and if Germany provoked a conflict the sympathies of Europe would hardly be in favour of a State which failed to show moderation and forbearance after success. Germany, in short, has every reason to be as unwilling as France is unable to recommence hostilities. And, as we firmly believe that it cannot be for the interest of Prince Bismarck to strike, so we may be sure that it is not in his character to threaten. He is not a man to venture on a word which is not to be followed by a blow; and where he thinks that coercion would be out of the question, it can hardly be imagined that he would resort to intimidation.

We are, therefore, not surprised to hear that Count Arnim is the bearer of a message completely re-assuring to France, and we are inclined to believe that the "grave political reasons" which induced M. Thiers to ask for a postponement of the Army debate must be sought in an altogether different order of ideas. The foremost thought in the mind of M. Thiers is how to liberate the French territory, and to negotiate a Loan by which he may hope to pay the 120,000,000*l.* still due to Germany. It is the task which he has especially taken upon himself, and of which he confidently expects to acquit himself before the year is over. M. Thiers requires three weeks to mature his scheme. For this brief period his Army Bill and his difference with the Committee on universal compulsory enlistment must remain in abeyance. It is impossible to foresee the results of the President's negotiation for the redemption of the six Eastern Departments and the retirement of the invaders across the new boundary traced by the Treaty of Peace between the two hostile nations. It is only after fulfilling all the heavy obligations imposed upon her by that Treaty that France will be enabled to sum up the full extent of her losses, to sound the depth of her exhaustion, and to set a correct value on such forces and resources as may be left to her. We do not think that M. Thiers or even M. Gambetta can share the delusion of those who flatter themselves that France may yet pay off in steel the debt she owes in gold. It is only when she attempts to walk under the burden of her new debt that she will be able to judge of the expediency of renewing a contest in which, to all appearance, the odds are so terribly against her. There is all the less reason for her to be in a hurry, as time is, and will always be, at her disposal. Vanquished as she is, France must be conscious that the issues of peace and war are still in her own hand. Till she herself attacks she is perfectly safe from all aggression. We know how idle it would be to expect that even for the world's peace France should forego her revenge. All we advise is that for her own sake she should put it off till she has, at least, as much chance of repairing her losses as of aggravating them.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

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THE SCARCITY OF IRON.

THE condition of the iron market at the present time is, in many respects, without precedent in the history of the trade. With every furnace in blast, and importations as large as the very limited surplus of foreign production will permit, we are threatened with an iron famine. Since January 1 American pig No. 1 has advanced from d.36 at 37 to d.50 to 52 per ton, rails from d.70 to d.85, and bar iron from d.82 50 at 87 52 to d.103 at 105. In imported iron the rise has been proportionate, English rails having advanced since the beginning of the year from d.58 to d.70 at 73, gold, old rails from d.39 to d.52 at 53, and scrap iron from d.42 at 43 to d.62 at 65. The reason for this is easily found. Throughout the world, but more especially in this country, there has been during the past few years an enormous increase of consumption, and the increase of production has not kept pace with it, chiefly because the necessity for new iron was not felt until the surplus stocks of this and other markets were exhausted. Last year the consumption of iron in the United States was about 2,600,000 tons, of which we produced about 2,000,000 tons and imported the balance, beginning the current year with no surplus, which has forced consumers to depend wholly upon the immediate product of the furnaces. Of the total consumption last year, it is estimated that one half was used in railroad construction and equipment. This year a largely increased consumptive demand is anticipated. We have now some 60,000 miles of railroad in operation, to keep which in repair will require, in addition to old rails re-rolled, about three tons to the mile, or say 180,000 tons. Last year we built about 7,000 miles of new road. If we build as much this year we shall require of new rails about 88 tons to the mile, or 616,000 tons. To this may be added for bolts, spikes, joints, switches, and the like, say 10 tons to the mile or 70,000 tons. The capacity of the furnaces now in operation is 2,000,000 tons, to which may be added 150,000 tons as the probable product of new furnaces now building. In the present condition of the European markets it is doubtful if we will be able to import as much this year as last; but supposing we import the same quantity, or 600,000 tons, our total supply would amount to about 2,750,000 tons. Deducting from this the 966,000 tons needed for railroad construction, we have remaining 1,784,000 tons for railroad equipment, building purposes, gas and water pipe, machinery, the manufacture of hardware, bridges, shipbuilding, and the thousand other uses for which iron is employed, or less than one half the estimated requirement. It would appear, therefore, that there must be a curtailment of consumption in some direction, or an active competition among consumers for the limited supply. Still we cannot think it probable that there will be any great advance on the very high prices now obtained, for prices pay the producer so well now that they must soon stimulate production to a point which will meet the requirements of the trade.—*New York Chronicle.*

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

IN addition to the ammonia engine, to which we recently referred, the Americans are endeavouring still further to refine and expedite their street traffic by the utilization of compressed air. It is proposed to produce atmospheric compression by means of either water or steam, and to convey it by pipes to any required center. There has been an endeavour frequently lately to revive the old mode of transport by means of compressed air in tunnels; but these have failed, and the effort now made is to drive the ordinary street car on its rails by atmospheric pressure. The plan which has up to this time given the best results, consists in compressing the air to a very high degree and storing it in tanks about the body of the car, and from these it is led to cylinders in which pistons are working and utilized much after the manner of steam. One of the greatest difficulties with this plan is the intense cold produced by expanding air, which, unless counteracted, would convert all the moisture in its way into ice. The preventing of this is, however, merely a matter of detail; and if the work can be done at a sufficiently low cost, there appears a high probability that the Americans will adopt it.

An exceedingly valuable form of fire-engine has been recently patented by Mr. Thomas Atkins. The chief feature of the invention consists in charging the water used in playing upon the fire with carbonic acid—which, of course, when it is pure, utterly destroys combustion and extinguishes flame. The engine would nevertheless have been but of little service, if an easy and inexpensive mode of producing the gas had not been devised. But the method by which this is accomplished entirely meets the necessities of the case. Air is drawn through a charcoal fire, where its oxygen is combined with the carbon, and carbonic acid is the result. This is forced into tanks containing water, and this water is at once ready for use. A large skeleton-map of London is being prepared marking two thousand five hundred reservoirs: these will be placed in cellars under warehouses and in public thoroughfares, and will vary in cubic capacity from a hundred and fifty to one thousand gallons of water, strongly charged with carbonic acid. It is said that all that will be required will be to distribute the water in spray within and around a burning building, when the liberated gas will extinguish the fire, just as a lighted taper, plunged into a jar of carbonic acid, instantly expires.—*Pioneer.*

FANNY TO SUSAN.

DEAR SUSAN, how glad you will be
When you know that your Fan has a lover
So handsome, so clever, so nice
A Poet in features all over.
He can write, oh! such beautiful lines,
His sonnets are really divine,
I sent you his last one to read,
Entitled "Oh! Ladye be mine."
Oh! Sue, it's so very romantic,
(And I *love* anything like romance)
It happened but yesterday evening
At Lady de Fizigig's dance.
We were talking of Shelley and Coleridge,
And Browning, that mystical man;
But you'd have laughed at that odious Miss Maypole
As she frowned from the back of her fan.
But the ball-room was really so hot,
And Poetry—you know, dear Sue,
Must be talked in some quite lone spot,
With a face to say it to you.
So into the gardens we strolled,
And sat ourselves down 'neath a tree,
And what he said then—can't be told,
No, Susan, not even to thee.
—Did he speak of the glorious moonlight
That streamed down on my beautiful hair;
Did he play with my tresses of gold
And call me his "dearest" and "fair"?—
Now, don't be inquisitive Fan,
For nothing to you shall I tell,
Save that this delicious young man
Does love (and is loved by) me well!
And what if dear Arthur is poor?
Must we always be selling ourselves,
And then, if rich husbands are not,
Be laid as old maids on the shelves?
So Mamma may turn up her nose.
And Papa say "Not if I know it."
Why the delightfullest thing in the world
Would be to elope with my Post!

—*Sindian.* FIG LEAVES.

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